



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

exclusively. When collecting fleshy fungi I have wondered at the wisdom of a turtle to pass *Amanita*, *Amanitopsis*, *Lactarius* and *Boletus* forms, while only the stipe of practically every *Russula obscura* along the lane is left and the ground strewn with crumbs.

It was a common practice in former days to carve initials on the plastron of these tortoises. Among the long list of names in the writer's possession is one dated 1838.

ROY LATHAM,
Orient, N. Y.

NOTES ON NEW JERSEY BATRACHIANS AND REPTILES.

Spelerpes longicauda. Common along brooks and about springs in the Watchung Hills near Plainfield.

Bufo americanus. The common toad of the vicinity of Plainfield and, so far as known, of the whole southern two-thirds of New Jersey is *Bufo fowleri*. I have found *B. americanus* at Budd's Lake, Newfoundland, and Newton and recently at Mine Brook, about one mile west of Bernardsville, Somerset Co. The latter locality is a quarter mile north of Lat. $40^{\circ} 42'$ and lies in a narrow valley of 200 feet elevation between hills which on the south rise to a height of 530 feet and immediately north to 680 feet, two miles further north reaching 857 feet.

The long parallel trap ridges a few miles to the south attain a height of 600 feet, but I have never found the American Toad in those hills. The Mine Brook locality is the southernmost known station for this species in the state. In the more northern New Jersey stations, where the altitude is greater, it is associated with a distinctly more northern flora and fauna than that of Mine Brook.

I first discovered *B. americanus* at this locality on April 11, 1915. On that date there were fully a 100 of the toads singing and breeding in a small pond by the main road near the corner of the Mount Harmony Road. A number of specimens were secured, all characterized by the large warts, thick, fleshy hind feet, and bright yellowish or reddish tints of this species, while in many individuals the underparts were spotted with black. In the same pond were Pickerel Frogs and Spring Peepers (*Hyla*). Eggs of the toad taken home hatched in six days or a little less.

Hyla andersoni. About eight years ago James Chapin and I found this beautiful Tree Frog at the Runyon Pond two miles south of Sayreville, Middlesex Co. Since that time I have found it at several other localities in the same region—one mile south of Old Bridge, about one mile southeast of Brownstown and at Freneau near Matawan. These localities are all in the sandy pine barren "island" north of the Pine Barrens proper. Thus this species extends northward to within three miles or less of the lower Raritan River, its range coinciding at this point with that of the Carolina Chickadee.

Virginia valeriae. Some years ago I came across several individuals of this small snake on the trap ridges immediately north of Plainfield. With one exception, they were on the north side of the First Mountain at Watchung, a single individual being found on the Second Mountain less than a mile further north. All were hiding under boards or stones in dry deciduous woods. The single specimen preserved was collected on May 30, 1903.

This species has not, so far as I am aware, been found elsewhere in New Jersey, and the above locality is its northernmost known station.

W. DEW. MILLER,
Plainfield, N. J.